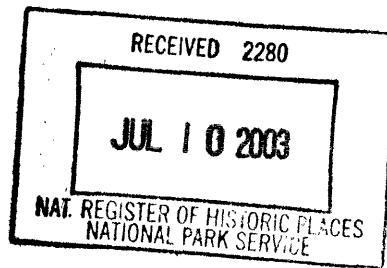


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Springland (Dent House) Springhouse (amendment to Springland, listed in NR 8/9/90)
other names Springland Lane Springhouse

2. Location

street & number 3517 Springland Lane, N.W. ☐ not for publication
city or town Washington, D.C. ☐ vicinity
state District of Columbia code DC county _____ code 001 zip code 20008

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 6/27/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
DC State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] 6/27/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
DC State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Springland (Dent House) Springhouse
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
☐ Public-local
☐ Public-State
☐ Public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Stone Springhouse

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Granite

walls Stone: Granite

roof Wood Shingles

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Springland (Dent House) Springhouse
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1845-1850

Significant Dates

Ca. 1845

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

National Register of Historic Places (1990 Springland Nomination)

Springland (Dent House) Springhouse
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property One acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1 8	3 2 0 5 6 0	4 3 1 2 0 8 0	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Schoenfeld, Laura Trieschmann, and Laura Hughes, Architectural Historians
Organization E.H.T. Traceries, Inc. date 6/2001 (updated 6/03)
street & number 1121 5th Street, N.W. telephone (202) 393-1199
city or town Washington, D.C. state District of Columbia zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- X A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
X A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- X Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name C.J. Dent Jr. and M.E. Dent
street & number 3517 Springland Lane telephone
city or town Washington, D.C. state District of Columbia zip code 20008

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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SITE DESCRIPTION

The springhouse at 3517 Springland Lane, N.W. was constructed about 1845 when the Springland farmhouse, for which it served as an outbuilding, was built. The one-story building was located within the base of the sloping site, allowing it to sit just a few inches above the spring running beneath. As the building's use requires, it is set low to the ground and shaded from the sun by mature trees. The water runs through an 18-1/2 foot masonry "aqueduct" on the west side of the building. The aqueduct consists of a dug out spring or well from which the water drains to a wide channel. A second water source drains into the channel from the northwest, with the dug out well to the southwest. The circular well is brick-lined and covered by a concrete slab with a 1'5" square opening at the top. The floor of the well, which is 1 foot deep, is composed of dirt and small stones. The opening is surrounded by a low uncoursed granite retaining wall. The secondary water source to the northeast has a dressed granite slab top, with uncut stones arranged above to act as the retaining wall. The channel that directs the spring water from both sources is lined with uncoursed granite held by a concrete mortar. The floor of this channel is inconstantly lined with stones and bricks. The water drains from the channel through a small masonry canal made of brick with a concrete mortar and poured concrete coping. The one-foot wide canal is 7'7" long from the channel to the sill of the springhouse.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The springhouse is naturalistic masonry construction, with uncoursed granite that has been dressed and set with a lime mortar. It measures 11'2" by 12'7". The walls of the building are 1'7" thick. Because of the building's siting with the base of the slope, the west elevation is the most exposed wall of the structure. It is marked at the center by a single entry opening. The entry holds a vertical board replacement door with rolled strap hinges. The channel runs to the center of the west elevation, running under the sill of the entry and beneath the concrete slab floor of the building. This replacement floor has deteriorated and broken into two pieces, exposing the spring as it courses southeastward under the building. The replacement of this floor has obscured the existence of an interior trough or canal used for cooling. Shallow tin, earthenware and glass pans or, later, metal cans would have been set directly in the water running through the trough or canal to cool milk or to keep other perishables cool without use of ice or electricity. The east elevation is devoid of any doors or windows, save a small opening at the foundation level through which the springwater exits.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

Section number 7 Page 2

A single window opening pierced the south elevation. This opening, devoid of sash, is presently 1'9" by 2'1". A massive granite lintel (4' wide) and the dark gray granite sill (2' wide) mark the original size of the opening, which has been partially infilled with uncoursed granite. The need for the infilling of the opening is the change of the slope on the south elevation; thus the lower half of the opening is now below ground.

A modern replacement shed roof with a boxed cornice on the primary and side elevations covers the springhouse. This cornice is finished with ogee molding at the top. The roof is clad with square-butt wood shingles and has exposed rafter ends on the east elevation. The structure of the roof is not anchored to the masonry building, rather it is sitting upon the parged cap of the granite walls.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

Section number 8 Page 3

AMENDMENT OF EXISTING NOMINATION OF SPRINGLAND

This application amends the boundaries of the National Register designation of Springland (also known as the Dent House), at 3550 Tilden Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. to include the mid 19th century masonry springhouse at 3517 Springland Lane, N.W. Springland, constructed circa 1845, was designated in 1990 for its significance as an excellent example of mid-19th century vernacular architecture. Springland exhibits construction techniques, materials, and an interior plan typical of domestic architecture in the 1840s. The springhouse was historically associated with Springland, serving the property until its subdivision circa 1930. Expansion of the boundaries to incorporate the springhouse supports the property's significance as a mid-19th century country estate in a rural area of the emerging federal city. The construction techniques and the functional necessity of the springhouse at Springland are analogous, and the building retains sufficient integrity to warrant expansion of the nomination. The proposed expansion maintains the period of significance of 1845 to 1850 and the area of significance (architecture).

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dent springhouse on Springland Lane is significant as one of the surviving examples of this form of outbuilding in Washington, D.C. As far as can be determined, only two other farm springhouses still stand in the District of Columbia. One, associated with Peirce Mill, is in Rock Creek Park and the other is on the grounds of the Lowell School at 1640 Kalmia Road, N.W. Another surviving springhouse, the springhouse at the McMillan Reservoir, designed in 1886, was built as part of the reservoir rather than as a farm outbuilding.

It is probable that many of the country estates of Washington County had springhouses. However, springhouses, as small outbuildings, are generally undocumented. Even detailed maps, such as the Baist Atlases and Sanborn fire insurance maps, generally do not show them. It is therefore difficult to determine which of Washington D.C.'s 19th century farms and estates had a springhouse or the date at which a springhouse was built. Springhouses, like barns and other larger outbuildings, were typically demolished once the outbuilding's function had become obsolete. Consequently, very few of Washington's surviving country estates retain their springhouses.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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HISTORY OF THE SPRINGLAND PROPERTY

Springland was built by Henry Hatch Dent and his wife Ann Maria Adlum Dent. According to Dent family tradition, the springhouse was built at about the same time as the main house. Nineteenth and twentieth century Boschke, Hopkins, Baist and Sanborn maps do not show the springhouse on the site and, consequently, it is difficult to determine its date of construction.

Springland was built on a 37-acre property which Henry Hatch Dent bought from the heirs of Joseph Nourse in 1845. At the time Springland was constructed, much of the surrounding area was farm and woodland owned by a few large property owners. The terrain was hilly with several streams feeding into Rock Creek. The Dent property lay immediately east of one of the Nourse properties, the Highlands (now Sidwell Friends School). On the west, the Dent property adjoined a large estate known as the Vineyard which had belonged to Ann Maria Adlum Dent's parents, John and Margaret Adlum. The extensive Peirce holdings lay east and north of the Adlum property.

Henry Hatch Dent (1815-1872) was born at Bryantown, Charles County, Maryland. He graduated from Yale College in 1836 and studied law with Francis Scott Key in Washington, D.C. He served as Assistant Attorney General under Felix Grundy during the presidency of Martin Van Buren (1838-40). He was subsequently in private law practice in Washington until 1849.

Ann Maria Adlum Dent (1813-1849) was the daughter of Major John Adlum who served as a corporal in the Revolutionary War and a captain in the War of 1812. He moved to the District in 1814 and by 1820 had purchased several tracts, creating an estate, the Vineyard, of over 200 acres. Adlum wrote the first American book on viticulture and corresponded with Thomas Jefferson on the subject. He developed the Catawba grape at the Vineyard. John Adlum died in 1836. Four months before her marriage to Henry Hatch Dent in 1841, Ann Maria Adlum bought her mother's and sister's interests amounting to 139 acres of the Vineyard property with the proviso that her mother could continue to live in the house on the property and use the outbuildings.

Ann Maria Adlum Dent died in 1849 and Henry Hatch Dent moved with their children to his home, "Brookland," in Potter County, Pennsylvania. He retained ownership of both Springland and the Vineyard and the properties were occupied by tenant farmers.

In 1891, Henry Hatch Dent's daughter, Adlunia Dent Sterrett, her husband Rev. James Macbride Sterrett (1847-1923) and their sons took up residence at Springland when Sterrett became a professor at Columbian (George Washington) University. Sterrett was also a founder and the first rector of All Souls Episcopal Church. An 1892 map shows Springland as a 37-acre property

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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belonging to Adlumia Dent Sterrett. Her property included the springhouse site. The Dent heirs had sold much of the adjacent Vineyard property by 1892.¹ The Federal Government purchased the Adlum estate house and seven surrounding acres at the turn of the century for the Bureau of Standards and later demolished the house.

The Springland property was divided, after the deaths of James Macbride Sterrett (d. 1923) and Adlumia Dent Sterrett (d. ca. 1925), among their children. It was at this time that the springhouse site was separated from the Springland house property. In the 1930s and early 1940s, the Springland property was developed by members of the extended family. A new road, Springland Lane, was built along the base of the rise on which Springland stands. It ran westerly from Reno Road (34th Street), south of the Springland house. Family members built some individual houses for their own use and some for speculation.

One of the Sterrett sons, Reverend Henry Hatch Dent Sterrett, moved into the Springland house with his family in 1929. Another son, Robert Sterrett, acquired a parcel immediately east of the Springland House, fronting on both Tilden Street and Springland Lane. The springhouse was located on the southern portion of Robert Sterrett's parcel, close to Springland Lane. Robert Sterrett built a house, 3530 Tilden Street, on his parcel.

William D. Sterrett, another son of Adlumia Dent and James Macbride Sterrett, and his son, William D. Sterrett, Jr., were involved in the development of Springland Lane. William D. Sterrett was a prominent Washington developer who worked principally in Cleveland Park.

House construction along Springland Lane began in 1936 and continued into the early 1940s. William D. Sterrett, Jr. and his cousin Elliott Johnstone Dent, Jr., (grandson of Adlumia Dent Sterrett's brother, William Dent), who was an engineer, formed a development and construction company, Sterrett and Dent, which built some of the Springland Lane houses.

Elliott Johnstone Dent, Jr. built a house at 3517 Springland Lane for himself in 1940 on a lot that had been part of the Robert Sterrett parcel. He subsequently purchased the springhouse from Robert Sterrett.² Several lots had been created in the subdivision of the Robert Sterrett parcel and the springhouse was on a separate lot, fronting Springland Lane. Over the years, lot lines were changed several times. In the 1990s, Elliott J. Dent, Jr. combined the three lots he owned fronting on Springland Lane (Lots 833, 834 and 837, all part of the original Robert Sterrett parcel) into a single lot, Lot 842, which included both his house and the springhouse. He resided at 3517 Springland Lane until his death in 1999. John Elliott Dent, son of Elliott J. Dent, Jr., and his wife, Sandra Slaughter Dent, have owned the springhouse and the adjacent house at 3517 Springland Lane since 1999.

¹ G.M. Hopkins, *Real Estate Platbook of Washington, District of Columbia*, 1892.

² Information provided by the current owner, John Elliott Dent, son of Elliott J. Dent, Jr.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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SPRINGHOUSES -- GENERAL HISTORY AND CONSTRUCTION

A springhouse is a small farm outbuilding, normally constructed near or over a spring, to protect a water source from pollutants and animals and to provide a cool, clean place for storing food, particularly dairy products. Springhouses were constructed as outbuildings on both 18th and 19th century farms but most surviving examples are 19th century.

Springhouses were most frequently constructed in the piedmont where natural springs abound.³ The area of Washington D.C. that lies north and west of Florida Avenue is part of the piedmont plateau and the surviving springhouses are all within that area.

Springhouses were usually constructed of stone or brick with shingled roofs but some log examples survive. Stone and brick provided better insulation than wood and, because of the inherent dampness, they were a more permanent construction. Stone was often used for foundations even when the superstructure was wood. By the 20th century, foundations were often made of poured concrete. The floor was usually of brick or stone or, later, of concrete. Water flowed continuously through the springhouse. It was usually channeled through troughs in the floor or sometimes through raised troughs. It exited through an opening at the base of the building. Containers of milk or other perishables were placed in the trough and cooled by the running water.

Because springhouses were constructed at or very close to the water source, they were often built into the side or base of a hill where a spring emerged from the ground. Construction close to the water source ensured the purity of the water. In form, many springhouses were boxy with shed or gable roofs and a single entry door. In order to prevent mildew and mold, adequate ventilation was required, usually accomplished with the use of window openings, louvers, or roof ventilators. Occasionally springhouses were two stories in height with the second story used for work such as making butter and cheese or for storage.

Guidelines for springhouse construction were described in an 1881 treatise on the construction of farm outbuildings.⁴ Written several decades after the probable construction date of the Springland springhouse, it presents, in pattern book form, the rationale for the features exhibited in the Springland Lane springhouse and other springhouses in Washington:

³ Lanier and Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, 55.

⁴ Byron David Halsted, editor. *Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings*. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Greene Press, 1977, 170-176. Reprint of the 1881 edition published under title: *Barn Plans and Outbuildings: Placement, Design and Construction*. (New York: Orange Judd Company, 1881). An almost identical description of springhouse design was published in *American Agriculturalist*, October 1874, 380.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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The main points to look at in constructing a spring house are, coolness of water, purity of air, the preservation of an even temperature during all seasons, and perfect drainage. The first is secured by locating the house near the spring, or by conducting the water through pipes.... The spring should be dug out and cleaned, and the sides evenly built up with rough stone work. The top should be arched over, or shaded from the sun.... Where the spring is too low [to elevate the trough], the trough may be made on a level with the floor.... The purity of the air is to be secured by removing all stagnant water or filth from around the spring.... The openings which admit and discharge the water, should be large enough to allow a free current of air to pass in or out. These openings should be covered with wire-gauze, to prevent insects or vermin from entering the house. The house should be smoothly plastered, and frequently whitewashed with lime, and a large ventilator should be made in the ceiling. There should be no wood used in the walls or floors, or water channels. An even temperature can best be secured by building of stone or brick, with walls twelve inches thick, double windows and a ceiled roof.... The drainage will be secured by choosing the site, so that there is ample fall for the waste water....

Larger springhouses were often associated with dairies. Halstead states that in designing a springhouse "the size will depend altogether upon the number of cows in the dairy." He suggested that "for a dairy of twenty cows, there should be at least one hundred square feet of water surface in the troughs. The troughs should be made about eighteen inches in width, which admits a pan that would hold eight to ten quarts at three inches in depth. A house, twenty-four feet long by twelve wide, would give sixty feet of trough, eighteen inches wide, or ninety square feet. The furniture of the house should consist of a stone or cement bench, and an oak table in the center, upon which the cream jars and butter bowls may be kept."⁵

SPRINGHOUSES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Dent springhouse on Springland Lane, N.W. is the smallest of Washington, D.C.'s known surviving springhouses. The three springhouses built as estate outbuildings share the common characteristics of springhouses and together they illustrate the range of springhouse construction. They differ in elaboration, size and materials.

The largest surviving springhouse in Washington, D.C. lies within Rock Creek Park on the median strip of Tilden Street, N.W., near Peirce Mill. It was entered on the National Register on October 25, 1973 as a contributing building associated with agricultural and commercial activities of the 19th century Peirce plantation. It was built by Isaac and Abner Peirce in 1801. The springhouse was included in the 450 acres condemned by the Federal Government for inclusion

⁵ Byron D. Halsted, editor. *Barns, Sheds & Outbuilding*, 173.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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in Rock Creek Park in 1891. The Peirce Mill springhouse is a 1 ½ story rectangular plan structure measuring 15' by 19'. Unlike Washington, D.C.'s other surviving springhouses, it has an upper-story workspace with chimney. It is banked on the north (uphill) side. There is an upper story entrance on the north side and a lower level entry on the south side. The windows are six over six with one at each gable end. It has a stone foundation, granite walls and a new shingle roof. Water is no longer channeled through the Rock Creek springhouse.

The springhouse on the grounds of the Lowell School at 1640 Kalmia Road, N.W. is a one-story square building with an open, pyramidal roof. Unlike the Springland and Peirce Mill springhouses, it is free standing rather than excavated into a hillside. Although its footprint of about 12' by 12' is close to that of the Springland Lane springhouse, its interior volume is greater because it has a pyramidal rather than shed roof. A pyramidal roof is typical of Chesapeake region springhouses of the 18th and early 19th centuries.⁶ The Lowell School springhouse is constructed of brick with a substantial masonry base. It has a door on the south wall and a single window in each of the other walls. Like the Springland Lane springhouse, water runs from the source through a channel that leads under the springhouse doorway and exits from a small opening at the opposite side of the building.

A fourth springhouse, built about 1820 as an outbuilding of the National Historic Landmark Linnaean Hill on 3445 Williamsburg Lane, N.W., Washington, D.C., was destroyed in 1988. The springhouse, which had been incorporated into the grounds of the adjacent Greystone estate in 1913, was demolished by developers of the Greystone property without a permit while the landmark application for Linnaean Hill, Greystone, and adjoining properties was pending.

The Springland springhouse is the smallest of Washington, D.C.'s known surviving springhouses. Its size, 11'2" by 12'7," indicates that it was built for domestic use on a family estate rather than as part of a commercial dairy farm. Although its footprint is almost as large as the Lowell School springhouse, the springhouse appears significantly smaller because it is built into the side of a slope and because it has a shed roof. The interior dimensions are 8' by 9'5." The interior height of the masonry wall from the present concrete floor is 6'4" at the door on the west side of the springhouse and 3'6" on the east side.

Although the Springland springhouse was built about 45 years later than the Peirce Mill springhouse, the masonry construction of the two is similar, illustrating that traditional techniques were used in its construction.

The Springland springhouse is architecturally significant because it is a rare surviving example of a modest, functional farm outbuilding built as part of a country estate in the rural County of Washington in the District of Columbia in the mid 19th century. It illustrates how water supplies

⁶ Lanier and Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, 55.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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were protected and how dairy products and other perishables were kept cool with the use of springwater from the area's abundant springs.

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Springland (Dent) Springhouse, Washington, District of Columbia

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Springland Springhouse

Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Springland (Dent House) property at 3550 Tilden Lane is located on Lot 805 in Square 1901. The Springland Springhouse and its associated masonry channels at 3517 Springland Lane, N.W. are located on Lot 842 in Square 1901. This amendment to Springland revises the existing boundaries of Springland to include the Springland Springhouse and its associated resources. The 1930s residence sharing the lot with the springhouse is a non-contributing resource. +

Boundary Justification:

The Springland Springhouse is a mid-19th century outbuilding associated with Springland. The springhouse was separated from the Springland house property in the 1920s and underwent several subdivisions. The springhouse is now located on the eastern portion of Lot 842. A non-contributing 1930s residence is located on the western portion of the lot. Because of the subdivision of land and intervening development, Lot 805, upon which the Springland house sits, and Lot 842, upon which Springland Springhouse sits, are adjacent, but not fully contiguous. +

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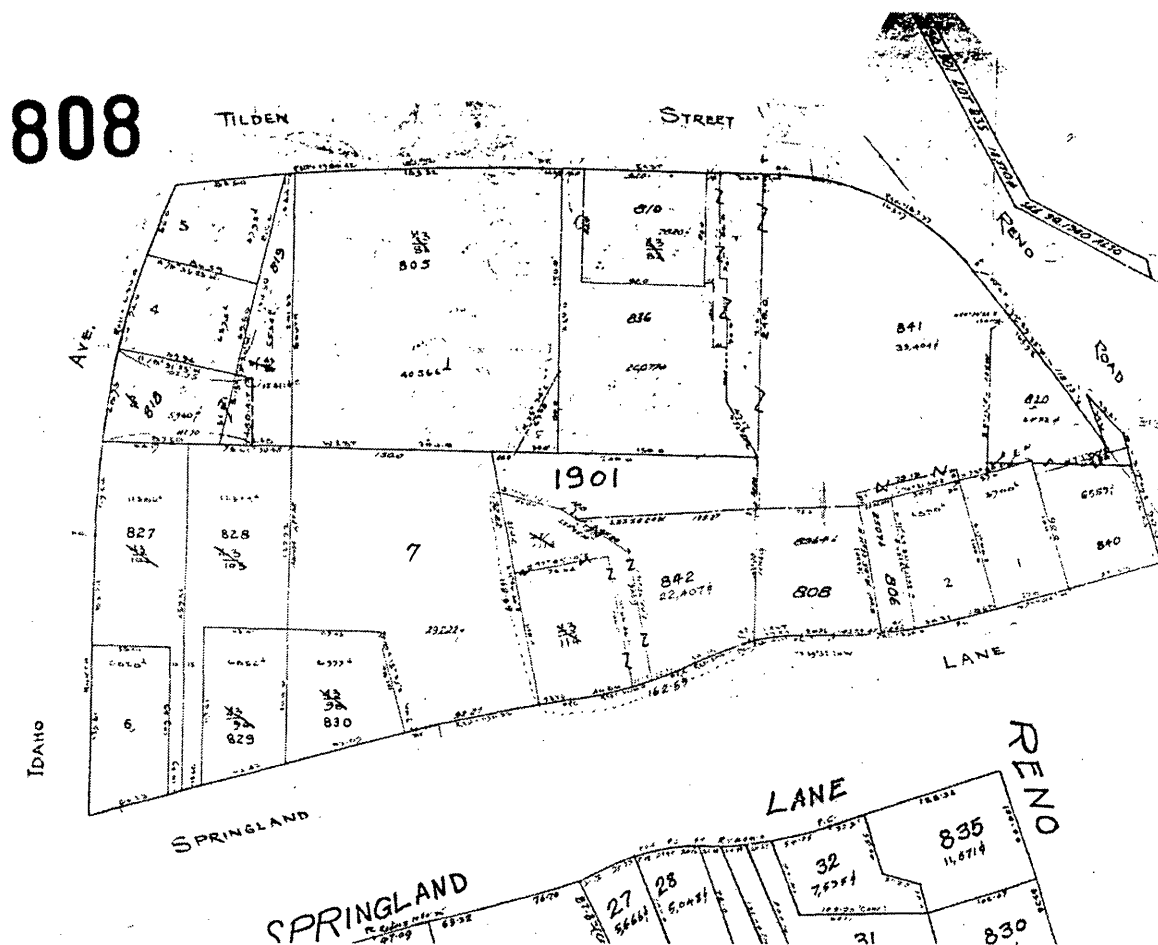
Springland Springhouse

Name of Property

Washington, D.C.

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SITE MAP



Springland Springhouse
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) Springland Springhouse
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc, photographer
April 2001
DCHPO
View of northeast corner looking south
1/6
- 2) Springland Springhouse
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc, photographer
April 2001
DCHPO
West elevation looking east
2/6
- 3) Square 1500
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, DC
EHT Tracerics, Inc, photographer
April 2001
DCHPO
South elevation, looking north
3/6
- 4) Springland Springhouse
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
EHT Tracerics, photographer
April 2001
DCHPO
South elevation, detail
4/6

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Springland Springhouse

Name of Property

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PHOTOGRAPHS

- 5) Springland Springhouse
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
EHT Tracerries, photographer
April 2001
DCHPO
East elevation, looking west
5/6
- 6) Springland Sprinhouse
3517 Springland Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
EHT Tracerries, photographer
April 2001
DCHPO
East elevation, detail, stream exit
6/6